

called for stronger national and local efforts to implement proven solutions to reduce and prevent tobacco use among women and girls.

Over the past two years, the CDC has aided State, local and international health authorities over 200 times, to investigate outbreaks of disease, including anthrax, West Nile Virus, Ebola, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, lead poisoning, birth defect clusters, homicide-suicide clusters, nutritional deficiencies, and flood-related illnesses. The CDC, along with NIH and FDA, initiated a new plan to prevent bovine spongiform encephalopathy, also known as "mad cow" disease, from affecting the U.S. food supply. As a result, the U.S. has one of the safest food supplies in the world.

Last but certainly not least, Dr. Koplan led our nation's public health authorities in becoming better prepared to respond quickly and effectively to a bioterrorist attack on this country. And, indeed, he was our country's public health leader during the first such attack, working around the clock to prevent people exposed to anthrax from developing the disease. Because this was a new reality for our nation, Dr. Koplan placed special emphasis on learning every lesson possible from the experience so that we are now better prepared should we face another attack.

I commend him for all that he has done to protect the health and well-being of the American people. I wish him well.●

HEALTH CARE HEROES

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to some of the health care heroes in my home state of Oregon. This week, I want to recognize the hard working people who staff the Merrill Clinic, in Merrill, Oregon.

The Merrill Clinic was started in October 1996 after its founder, Michael A. Sheets, retired as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service. Before coming to Merrill, Mr. Sheets spent a number of years providing health care to underserved people all over the country. He has served on Indian reservations, attended to victims of mine disasters in Kentucky, and aided people involved in car accidents miles away from ambulance service. Upon arriving in Merrill, Mr. Sheets recognized that he was once again in a position to make a difference in the lives of people who lack access to high quality health care, and he started the Merrill Clinic. Prior to the opening of the Merrill Clinic, the people of Merrill had gone without a local clinic for 15 years.

The Merrill Clinic comes from humble beginnings. One early patient at the clinic paid for his services with a 6-pound trout. Now the clinic serves people from as far as 90 miles away—people for whom the Merrill Clinic is their first access to care. Last year alone,

8600 patients came to the clinic and its branch office in Bonanza, Oregon, to receive suturing, casting, biopsies, well child checks, family planning, and mental health services. Such services were previously out of reach for many of those 8600 patients. Even though the clinic serves so many from so far away, the clinic's 7 staff members find time to make house calls.

In recent months, the Merrill Clinic has provided much more than health care. Last year, during the height of the terrible drought and recession in the Klamath Falls area, one patient at the clinic mentioned that she knew of three families that had not eaten in several days. Mr. Sheets immediately enlisted the help of the Klamath and Lake County food banks and local volunteers to set up a makeshift food bank in the back of the clinic. While volunteers like the Lost River High School football team unloaded food from delivery trucks and operated the food bank during the day, the Merrill Clinic staff continued to attend to the health care needs of local patients. The Merrill Clinic food bank, run out of a small kitchen, served as many as 300 people in a single day.

I believe that each and every staff member at the Merrill Clinic is a health care hero. The people at the Merrill Clinic are those rare professionals who expand their duties to meet the many needs of the community they serve. I believe that Mr. Sheets and his staff are to be commended for the pioneering work they do in Merrill and the surrounding area, and salute them as heroes for Oregon.●

RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the town of Ridgefield, Connecticut, as it celebrates its rich historic and cultural heritage. Located in Southwestern Connecticut, Ridgefield was established by Norwalk settlers in 1708 on twenty-three square miles purchased from the Ramapoo Indian chief Catoohnah. A year later the town was chartered by the Connecticut General Assembly. At its founding, Ridgefield was a small town of farmers organized along a remarkable 8 mile long main street, then called Town Street. Slowly, shops and public buildings began to spring up on Town Street, including the Keeler Tavern, founded in 1772, which served as a meeting-place for the early Colonial settlers, and an inn for tired travelers. Indeed, the Keeler Tavern, which coincidentally still stands today as a museum, was a place for lively debate among Loyalists and Patriots in the nascent days of the Revolution, and became a meeting place for early Revolutionaries.

As Keith Jones, a town historian, has reported, on April 27, 1777, the Revolution arrived at the doorstep of the Keeler Tavern, as the village of

Ridgefield became host to Connecticut's only in-land battle of the war. On that date, a small band of revolutionary colonists led by General Gold Selleck Sillman and General Benedict Arnold, before his traitorous switch to the British, arrived on Town Street shortly before noon with 500 Fairfield County men where they joined forces with Colonel Philip Burr Bradley and other troops from the Ridgefield-based 5th Connecticut line and the recently formed 1st Ridgefield militia. General Arnold quickly took command, and a barricade was formed on the north end of Town Street to await the British troops under General William Tryon who were advancing Southward from Danbury to retreat from the advancing Patriot Major General David Wooster who was closing in from the East.

The three forces engaged in what has now become commonly known as the Battle of Ridgefield. The fighting was fierce, with casualties on both sides, including the mortal wounding of General Wooster. In hours, British reinforcements joined Tryon's beleaguered forces, greatly outnumbering the Patriots while advancing on the barricade. Superior numbers carried the day, and the British stormed down Town Street, seizing the town. With 12 dead, and 24 wounded, General Arnold ordered the Patriots retreat. As he moved his troops back, Arnold's horse was shot out from underneath him, pinning him to the ground. He escaped and made it to rendezvous with supporters the next day.

Despite the valiant efforts of the Patriots, the battle was a clear victory for the British who encamped South of town after burning six homes and the Episcopal church. On the way out of town, the British fired on the Keeler Tavern a few times, after having correctly learned that musket balls were being made in the basement. That day, a small cannonball was fired into the walls of the tavern, and today, the cannonball is still embedded in one of the corner posts of the Keeler Tavern. Word of the battle of Ridgefield spread quickly, and within six hours of the British army's departure, thousands of Patriot soldiers poured into the area to block future British attacks. They were successful in deterring new attacks, and no more inland battles were waged in Connecticut.

Beginning in 1877, Ridgefielders have held some form of ceremony remembering the battle every 25 years. This year, on the 225th anniversary of the battle, the town is planning an ambitious program called "Patriot Weekend." This weekend will include Revolutionary war storytelling for children, historical fact scavenger hunts, special theatrical performances, and a period craft fair. In addition, the Keeler Tavern will host a special exhibit of battle artifacts. Capping off the weekend, a large-scale recreation of the Battle of Ridgefield, complete with black-powder musketry, will be conducted by the Brigade of the American Revolution.

Over 130 units representing all the various infantry, cavalry, artillery, artificers, and musicians of the war, will recreate the military tactics and maneuvers of the battle in painstakingly reproduced clothing, weapons, and gear. This will be a truly amazing spectacle, and one that brings the rich history of Ridgefield, and Connecticut, alive.

Ridgefielders are justly proud of their heritage, and I commend them for organizing this truly remarkable historic celebration. What began as a small farming town in the 1700's grew to become a weekend retreat for New Yorkers in the 1900's, and is now a vibrant town of 23,000. Historic Town Street, now called Main Street, still houses small shops and restaurants, and signs mark the locations of the key points of this exciting battle, while the world-renowned Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art looks forward to the future. Connecticut is fortunate to be home to such rich cultural treasures as the town of Ridgefield, and I would like to take this opportunity to publicly express my commendation for this weekend's activities.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred December 25, 1995 in San Diego, CA. Six patrons at a gay bar were beaten with pool sticks. The attackers, three men, were heard to yell anti-gay epithets.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:22 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3231. An act to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3231. An act to replace the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs, the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2336. A bill to provide for the reliquidation of certain steel wire rope entires; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 2337. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CLELAND:

S. 2338. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to curb tax abuses by disallowing tax benefits claimed to arise from transactions without substantial economic substance, to curb tax abuses involving identified tax havens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2341. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allyl hexahydro phenylpropionate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2342. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polydimethylsiloxane; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Baysilone Fluid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2344. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on P-Nitro Toluene-O-Sulfonic Acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2345. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2346. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to meta-Chlorobenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2347. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 2, 6, Dichlorotoluene; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2348. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2349. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy acetic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Propiophenone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2351. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ethanediarnide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2352. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-Dodecyl-2), 5-Dioxo-1-Pyrrolidinyl-2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-Piperidine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2353. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl phosphonite; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2354. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Mono octyl malionate; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3,6,9-Trioxaundecanedioic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Crotonic acid; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-Bis (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 2358. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Dodecyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl-2,5-pyrrolidinedione; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty with respect to Oxalic Anilide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2360. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2361. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on N-Methyl diisopropanolamine; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 2362. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2363. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethyl alcohol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2364. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2365. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 2366. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot); to the Committee on Finance.